

We Must Understand Our Own System if We Are To Defeat Communism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1964

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, the only way freedom will lose out to communism in the world struggle is if the people do not understand our own system of private enterprise, capitalism. Our greatest strength is that we are a free nation in which every person may rise to whatever heights his own initiative and ambition carry him, yet how many are there in America today who fail to understand the most fundamental facts as to what our Republic is and how it functions?

Mr. Speaker, if we are to survive in the world struggle the American people must become knowledgeable. If we are not to be ruled, we must rule.

Washington Columnist Henry J. Taylor wrote an excellent article on this subject which was reprinted in The Washington Post of March 16, 1964.

The reprint follows:

POLITICAL PUSHOVERS

(Editor's Note.—Since the following comments by Washington Columnist Henry J. Taylor are reflective of identical editorial thought on the part of Washington World, we share our quill this week with Mr. Taylor.)

While two out of three American colleges and universities do not require the study of American history and most don't require it for entrance, we say we're a nation prepared to defend its heritage and liberties.

We're to outlast the indoctrinations of the Soviet Union like that. We'll be lucky if the bottom doesn't fall out of our boat.

Moreover, 1 out of 4 teachers' colleges fail to require any study of American history and more than half ignore it even for entrance.

We always need more buildings, more personnel, more money for education—but what kind of education? No wonder there are inroads against loyalty to our country, appreciation of what we have here and the sacrifices for which we are indebted evermore.

Our Republic stands firmly on four cornerstones:

One. The Bill of Rights—government by law with respect for the individual versus the state or crown. Men died to give us that liberty. Other legions died to preserve it. We are their heirs. They have no other heirs but ourselves. But you have to understand American history to understand this.

Two. A broad moral code which involves individual responsibility based on the precept that one man's rights end where another's rights begin. But you have to understand American history to understand this heritage.

Three. The opportunity for individual accomplishments. The primary factor in American life is our self-faith.

Out of self-faith, out of a clear vision and an unshakable confidence in his heart, the American man believes he can stand up to his times. His credit is character. His funds are faith and hard work. His purposes is the American way of life. But there are no fixed and frozen classes here. As millions advance, they bring other millions up with them. But you have to understand Ameri-

can history to see why making our Government sound like the people's keeper is reactionary, not liberal.

Four. A basic education of all citizens so that we may better assume the responsibilities of free citizens in a representative democracy. Yet, how can this be possible if we are not required to understand the story of the birth and development of this Nation, unique in all the world, and its consequences?

The best counteroffensive to communism is a thorough understanding of American history. Socialism? There is a great difference between being social-minded and being socialist. Many note that difference is eroded now by too much emphasis on personal rights and not enough on personal responsibility.

As one result, we are a pushover for political oratory and excessive taxation. We contemplate healing the world while we are not decently governing ourselves.

We are faced by Communist enemy powers indoctrinating their own youth with an attack on all we hold dear. They achieve this relentlessly in the merciless, mechanized robotlike (but successful) voice of the fanatic.

In our essential counterattack, it would be helpful if alumni—state and private—wrote the deans to ask if American history is a required subject for either entrance or graduation, or both, and if not, why not, and when, at long last, it is going to be required.

South Vietnam Gag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 11, 1964

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the American public is naturally concerned with the recurring complications in Vietnam. They should be properly informed of the policy in that country in relationship to our overall foreign and defense position.

The Chicago Sun-Times, in an editorial of Sunday, March 8, very properly questioned the absence of sufficient information to evaluate the South Vietnamese situation, and I place the editorial into the Record at this point for the attention of the Members:

South Vietnam Gag

For the second time in 10 months a gag has been applied to military personnel serving in South Vietnam.

The latest muzzle instructs the military to say nothing detrimental about the new government in South Vietnam. The order was issued just prior to Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's departure from Washington for Saigon.

Last June an order went out from the U.S. Continental Army Command instructing military personnel in South Vietnam to say only good things about the war in that area.

The truth is hard to come by in South Vietnam. The governments there—any of the three recent governments—have made a habit of avoiding the truth. Information from the U.S. military has, in the past, been a balance against which the government statements could be weighed.

What Gen. Paul D. Harkins, commander of the American forces in Vietnam, has to

fear that would cause him to circulate yet another military gag order is not known.

The basic truth about South Vietnam is pretty well established. The United States is in an unholy mess in that area and it is not the fault of the military forces of the United States.

The fault lies with the politicians and foreign policy experts who put the military into an impossible situation, jeopardize their mission with vacillating policy and then try to fool everyone by saying things are going well.

Chain Saw Treatment for Castro

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 9, 1964

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, a Chicago Sun-Times editorial of March 5 suggests that the water incident at Guantanamo indicates that if there is the will Castro and Communists in general can be effectively dealt with. I agree with the views expressed in this editorial and submit it for inclusion in the Record:

CHAIN SAW TREATMENT FOR CASTRO

Fidel Castro now says he's willing to turn the water back on at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo. He should be ignored. This water episode should serve as an example of the proper way to deal with him and the Communist problem in Cuba.

The best thing that any American has done concerning Cuba in the past few weeks was the action of Guantanamo's commander, Adm. John D. Bulkeley. When Castro ordered the water valve closed in retaliation for the arrest in Florida of some poaching Cuban fishermen, Adm. Bulkeley ordered the water pipe cut with a chain saw.

The action was a dramatic way of showing that the United States does not need anything from Castro, not even water for the naval base on Cuba. The reverse is true. Cuba needs the good will and help of the United States and the free world. Castro wants to turn the Gitmo water back on because he needs the revenue he gets from it. He needs the foreign exchange from wages paid Cuban workers on the base. When he cut the water, this payroll was cut in half.

Castro not only wants to sell water to Gitmo, he says that in return for trade arrangements he is willing to start paying for some of the foreign properties he grabbed when he turned Cuba Communist. Big deal.

Castro is somewhat in the position of a thief who fell down a well while running away with a farmer's prize pig. He says he's willing to pay for the pig if the farmer will pull him out of the well. For Castro is deep down an economic well.

Cuba's economy is sagging. Cuba has pledged deliveries of sugar, including long-range commitments to the Soviet Union, that one economist has figured out amounts to more than double expected production. Cubans are being promised shoes and clothing—not cash—to induce them to help in the harvests. This indicates an extreme shortage of consumer goods. "Che" Guevara, the imported Communist mastermind, admitted as much recently.

"The people are constantly asking for food, shoes, clothing, all the consumer goods necessary to life," he said in a radio speech monitored in Miami. "A balance must be struck."